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Anno Regni decimo Annæ Reginæ.

By the Act for laying Duties upon Silks, Callicoes, &c.

IT is Enacted, That for all chequer'd and ſtrip'd Linens, and all Linens printed, painted, ſtained or dy'd in foreign Parts, before or after the Manufacture imported into Great Britain after the 20th of July, 1712. there ſhall (over and above all other Duties payable for the ſame) be paid by the Importer a Duty, after the Rate of 15 l. per Cent. of the real Value thereof.

And for all Silks, Callicoes, Linens and Stuffs, of what kinds ſoever, which after the ſaid 20th of July, 1712. ſhall be printed, ſtained, painted or dy'd in Great Britain, (ſuch Callicoes, Linens and Fuſtians as ſhall be dy'd throughout of one Colour only, and Stuffs made of Woollen, or whereof the greateſt Part in Value ſhall be Woollen always excepted) the ſeveral Rates and Duties herein after expreſſed (over and above the Duties payable upon the Importation thereof) that is to ſay,

For all Silks ſo printed, painted or ſtained in Great Britain (ſilk Handkerchiefs excepted) 6 d. for every Yard in length, reckoning half a Yard for the breadth.

For all Silk Handkerchiefs ſo printed, &c. in Great Britain 3 d. for every Yard ſquare, and ſo proportionably.

For all Callicoes ſo printed, &c. in Great Britain (except as aforeſaid) 3 d. for every Yard in length, reckoning one Yard wide, and ſo proportionably.

For all Linens and Stuffs (except before excepted) to be printed, &c. as aforeſaid, in Great Britain, three half Pence for every Yard in length, reckoning Yard wide, and ſo proportinably.

If any Perſons, who on or before the 20th of July, 1712. ſhall Print, Paint, Stain, or Dye, any of the ſaid Goods, chargeable by the ſaid Act, do not on or before the ſaid 20th Day of July, give notice in Writing at the next Office for the ſaid Duties, of their reſpective Names and Places of Abode and Places of Working; or if they ſhall afterwards change their Places of Working; or if every Perſon and Perſons who at any time, during the continuance of the ſaid Act, ſhall be a Printer, Painter, Stainer or Dyer of any of the Goods aforeſaid, do not give the like Notice of their reſpective Names and Places of Abode and Places of Working, they forfeit for every Offence 30 l.

All Perſons who ſhall Print, Paint, Stain, or Dye any of the ſaid Goods, chargeable by the ſaid Act, muſt once in every ſix Weeks, make true Entry in Writing at the next Office for the ſame Duties, of all ſuch Goods by them ſeverally printed, painted, ſtained or dyed within ſuch ſix Weeks, mentioning in ſuch Entries the juſt Kinds and Quantities thereof; and if ſuch Printer, &c. be not the Owner, &c. of ſuch Goods, &c. ſo printed, &c. He, She, or They muſt ſpecify the Names and Places of Abode of the Owners thereof, or for whoſe Account they Print, &c. the ſame, on pain to forfeit 50 l. the ſaid Entries to be made upon Oath or Solemn Affirmation of Quakers.

The ſaid Duties muſt be cleared off within ſix Weeks after ſuch Entry ſhall be or ſhould be made, on Penalty of paying double Duty.

No Perſon, after ſuch Default made, muſt deliver or carry out, or cauſe to be deliver'd or carry'd out, any ſuch Goods until the ſaid Duties are paid, on pain to forfeit double the value of the Goods ſo delivered or carried out.

Officers are to be permitted by Day or Night (if by Night, with a Conſtable or other lawful Officer of the Peace) to enter all Houſes and Places belonging to any Perſon who ſhall Print, Paint, Stain or Dye any Callicoes, Silks or Stuffs, (except before excepted) to take juſt Accounts thereof, as the ſame ſhall from time to time be printed, painted, ſtained or dyed, of which the Officer is to make a Report, which is to be a Charge upon every ſuch Printer, Painter, Stainer or Dyer, who upon demand muſt have a Copy thereof; and if the Officer refuſes ſuch Copy he forfeits 40 s.

Officers are to be permitted to take Account of the Quantities of Silks, Callicoes, Linens and Stuffs which ſhall at any time be in the Poſſeſſion of any private Painter, Stainer or Dyer to be printed, &c. and if ſuch Officers miſs any Quantity of ſuch Silk, &c. whereof he had taken an Account at his laſt Survey, and ſhall not upon reaſonable demand receive Satisfaction what is become of the ſame, he is to charge ſuch Printer, &c. with the Duties of ſuch Silks, &c. as if the ſame were printed, painted, ſtained or dyed.

Perſons obſtructing the Officers in the execution of the Powers given by this Act forfeit for every Offence 20 l.

Removing, carrying or ſending away any Silks, Callicoes, Linens or Stuffs, chargeable by this Act, before Account taken, and marked with a Stamp, denoting the charging the Duty, is a forfeiture of 20 l.

All ſuch Silks, Callicoes, Linens, and Stuffs ſo carried away, without being marked, as aforeſaid, which ſhall be found in the poſſeſſion of any Draper, or other Trader or Dealer therein, or other Perſon for their Uſe for Sale, may be ſeized, or the Value thereof may be recovered, a Moiety to the Queen, and a Moiety to the Seizer or Informer.

Silks, Callicoes, &c. not Survey'd, muſt be kept ſeparate from others which have been ſurvey'd, on the forfeiture of 5 l. for every Offence.

Fraudulently hiding or concealing any Silks, Callicoes, Linens or Stuffs, before or after the ſame are printed, &c. is a forfeiture of 20 l. for every Offence.

All Silks, Callicoes, Linens and Stuffs found in any private Workhouſe or other Place, whereof Notice hath not been given, or the Value thereof, may be ſeiz'd and recovered, a Moiety to the Queen, and a Moiety to the Seizer or Informer.

And all Printers, Painters, Stainers, Dyers, Drapers, Mercers, Upholders, Traders and Dealers, who on the ſaid 20th of July, 1712. ſhall have in their Poſſeſſion, or in the Poſſeſſion of any other for their Uſe, any Stock of ſuch chequer'd or ſtrip'd Linens, or ſuch Printed, Painted, Stained or Dyed Silks, Callicoes, Linens or Stuffs for Sale, muſt pay one

one half of the ſaid reſpective Rates. Which half Rates muſt be paid within three Months after the ſaid 20th of July.

All ſuch Printers, Painters, Stainers, Dyers, Mercers, Drapers, Upholders, Traders and Dealers, muſt on or before the ſaid 20th of July, deliver upon Oath or Affirmation to the proper Officer, a Particular in Writing Signed by them, of their reſpective Stocks, deſcribing the Quantities and Kinds thereof diſtinctly.

Officers are to be permitted to enter into all Shops, Warehouſes, and other Places whatſoever, where ſuch Stock ſhall be, to view and take account thereof; refuſing to let the Officer ſo to enter, is a Forfeiture of 50 l.

If the Duties for ſuch Stocks be not paid on or before the 29th of September, 1712. or before that time ſecured to be paid on or before the 25th of December, 1712. ſuch Officer may Levy ſuch Duties as ſhall not be ſo paid or ſo ſecured, by Diſtreſs of the Goods and Chattels of the Perſon, &c. liable thereunto, and for Non-payment may ſell ſuch Diſtreſs within ten Days, rendring the Overplus (if any be) to the Owner.

Upon Prompt Payment, viz. within the ſaid three Months, there is to be a Diſcount at the Rate of 10 l. per Cent. for the ſaid Duties of Stock in Hand.

If any neglect to give ſuch Particular, on or before the ſaid 20th of July, 1712. or willingly omit any part of ſuch Stock, or Fraudulently remove or conceal their ſaid Stock or any part thereof, before the ſaid Duties ſhall be paid or ſecured as aforeſaid, they Forfeit for every Offence 50 l. and the Goods for which no ſuch Particular ſhall have been given, or which ſhall be omitted out of the ſame, or ſhall be concealed or carried away as aforeſaid, which may be Seiz'd to the uſe of the Queen and the Seizer.

If any Counterfeit or Forge any Stamp or Seal, to reſemble any Stamp or Seal, which ſhall be provided in purſuance of this Act, or ſhall Counterfeit the Impreſſion of the ſame, upon any of the Commodities chargeable by this Act, and be thereof Convicted, they ſhall be judged Felons, and ſhall ſuffer Death, as in caſes of Felony without Benefit of Clergy.

And if any ſhall ſell any Printed, Painted, Stained or Dyed Silks, Callicoes, Linens or Stuffs as aforeſaid, with a Counterfeit Stamp thereon, knowing the ſame to be Counterfeited, they and their Aiders and Aſſiſtants (Convicted as aforeſaid) Forfeit for every Offence 100 l. and ſhall ſtand in the Pillory two Hours.

All Callicoes Printed, Painted or Stained, which ſhall be within one Eighth part of a Yard, of Yard broad, or not exceeding the ſame, ſhall pay as Yard broad, and no more or leſs.

Her Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the ſaid Duties, having duly appointed Offices for the ſaid Duties to be kept at the ſeveral Houſes and Places where Offices of Exciſe are now kept: All Entries required by the foregoing Act, are to be reſpectively made at ſuch Houſes and Places ſo appointed.

The following Addreſs from the Mayor, Bayliff, and Burgeſſes of the antient Borough of *Leiceſter*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by *James Winſtanley*, Eſq; One of their Repreſentatives of the ſaid Borough, introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Denbeigh*.

To the QUEEN's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Burgeſſes, of Your Majeſty's antient Borough of *Leiceſter*.

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects are deeply affected with the abundant Favours we and all Your Subjects have had and enjoy'd under Your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Reign, ever ſince Your acceſſion to the Throne; and now infinitely obliged by Your Majeſty's more than ordinary Condeſcenſion, in communicating to Your People the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made, wherein Your great Regard and Concern for the Good of the People of Your own Kingdoms, and the Welfare of thoſe of Your Allies doth moſt conſpicuouſly appear, by the Care You have taken to preſerve our happy Eſtabliſhment in Church and State, for continuing the Succeſſion of the Crown in the Proteſtant *Line, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, by endeavouring to maintain the Ballance of* Europe; *and in improving and ſettling of Trade (the great Support to the People of Your Nation); and all this, notwithſtanding the reſtleſs and implacable Malice and Endeavours of many Diſſatisfy'd and Republican Oppoſers of Monarchy and Peace.*

We cannot therefore, but with unfeigned Hearts, return our humble and grateful Acknowledgments for Your Majeſty's great Care for the Good of Your own People, and Welfare of Your Allies, praying to God, that Your Majeſty may be enabled to bring to a good End that glorious Work You have begun, and made ſo great a Progreſs in; which when obtain'd, we hope will be Laſting: And that Your Majeſty may long live to ſee the good Effects of an honourable and glorious Peace to Your Own Satisfaction, and Happineſs of Your People.

The following Addreſs from the City of *Rocheſter*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by Sir *John Leak*, one of their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

To the QUEEN's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Common-Council, Freemen, and Inhabitants of the City of *Rocheſter*.

WE beg leave, moſt Gracious Sovereign, among the reſt of Your Loyal Subjects, to return Your Majeſty our moſt humble and hearty Thanks, for Your great Goodneſs and Condeſcenſion, in communicating to Your Parliament thoſe Terms of Peace which France *hath at laſt been brought to offer.*

When we conſider the many Difficulties Your Majeſty's Wiſdom has ſurmounted in the preſent Negotiations, which have ſprung, not only from the Nature of ſo great a Work, but alſo from the many Artful and Treacherous Contrivances of Thoſe who delight in War. Your pious Care for the Security of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, *as eſtabliſhed by Law, on which the future Happineſs of our Poſterity ſo much depends, Your ſteady purſuit of the true Intereſt of Your own Kingdoms, ſo little regarded by others; the many wiſe Proviſions You have made for the ſecuring and enlarging the Trade and Commerce of Your own People, and for the procuring a Juſt and Reaſonable Satisfaction for all Your Allies; we cannot but with the utmoſt Joy and Gratitude, expreſs our unfeigned Satisfaction in what Your Majeſty hath already done, and our intire Reliance and Dependance upon Your Majeſty's Wiſdom in giving, according to Your undoubted Prerogative, the finiſhing Hand to this great and good Work.*

Madam, theſe ſignal Inſtances of Your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Goodneſs, muſt neceſſarily make deep and laſting Impreſſions upon the Hearts of all Good Men, and be a new Addition to the Glory of Your Reign, which (far from being bounded by any Number of paſt Years, as ſome envious and malicious Spirits have factiouſly ſuggeſted) will, we truſt ſtill, continue to grow Greater and Brighter, and know no other Period of its increaſing here on Earth, but that alone which ſhall Tranſlate You to an Immortality of Glory in Heaven.

The following Addreſs from the Borough of *Tiverton*, in the County of *Devon*, was preſented to Her Majeſty by Sir *Edward Northey*, Kt. Attorney-General, being introduced by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *St. John*.

To

To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Mayor, Capital Burgesses, and Assistants of the Corporation and Borough of *Tiverton* in the County of *Devon.*

Most Gracious Sovereign!

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects beg leave to offer our hearty Thanks, with the greatest Joy and Satisfaction for Your Majesty's unparallel'd Goodness, in communicating to Your Honourable Lords and Faithful Commons, upon what Terms a General Peace may be obtained.

We are truly sensible, That nothing less than Your affectionate Care, and the unwearied Industry of Your present Ministry, would have surmounted the Difficulties that attended it Abroad, and baffled those artful Contrivances that were used to obstruct it at Home.

That Care Your Majesty has taken to secure the Protestant Succession *in the House of* Hanover; *those new accessions of Trade procured for Your own Subjects, as a recompence of their unequal Expence, during a long and tedious War; those beneficial Terms You have insisted on in general for the Confederate Allies: As all these are Instances of Your diffusive Goodness, so they demand a distinguishing Sense of Gratitude from Your dutiful Subjects, since 'tis from this tender regard of Your Majesty for the Good of Your People, that we humbly hope to see whatever has been concluded prejudicial and injurious to Commerce in a late Treaty, (justly Censur'd by Your Faithful Commons) will meet with its Redress in the present Negotiation.*

May this great Work prosper in Your Hands, which is so well begun; and may those glorious Successes, with which Your happy Reign has hitherto been Crown'd, have a speedy End in the better Success of Peace.

The following Address from the Corporation of *Ipswich*, in the County of *Suffolk*, was presented to Her Majesty by Sir *William Barker*, Kt. One of their Representatives in Parliament, being introduced by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *St. John.*

To the QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Bayliffs, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Corporation of *Ipswich*, in the County of *Suffolk.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

IT is with the most grateful Sense of Your Majesty's Goodness and Wisdom, that we presume to return Your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for Your great Condescension in communicating to your People, such Terms as may give a happy Conclusion to this War, by a General Peace.

The Enemies to Your Crown and Kingdoms daily forged such malicious Falsities, as made us very desirous of the Truth: And it was with inexpressible Joy we saw those Men seiz'd with a senseless Stupidity, when they found by what Your Majesty told Your Parliaments, That You had preserved a most sacred Regard to all Your Alliances, especially by having assured the Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover, *and yet procured such Advantages to Your People of* Britain, *as are in great proportion to the Expences they have been at.*

If we may humbly and dutifully express our Thoughts, we take it to be a fine and a noble Policy, when Your Majesty found two Powers firmly united by a War, to separate those Powers by a Peace, and make it each others Interest eternally to continue so.

God grant that Your Success, in compleating this Treaty, may be answerable to the Greatness and Goodness of Your Majesty's Intentions.

All which Addresses Her Majesty received very graciously.

From the Camp at Chateau Cambersis, July 6. N.S. We have receiv'd advice from the Camp before Quesnoy, that on Sunday last, at Three in the Afternoon, the Governor demanded a Parly, and propos'd certain Conditions on which he would surrender the Place; but those Conditions being rejected by General Fagel, and the Governor likewise on his side refusing the Terms offered by the General, Hostilities were soon after renew'd; but in two or three Hours the Chamade was beat a Second Time, and the Governor consented to deliver himself and Garrison Prisoners of War, under the same Terms that were granted to Bouchain last Year; with this only difference, That the Garrison of Quesnoy is to be conducted to Armersfort, a Town situate on the Issel, some Leagues beyond Utrecht. Quesnoy is a small but strong Place in the County of Hainault, within two Leagues to the South-East of Valenciennes. It hath been in the Possession of France ever since the Year 1654. We had Intelligence some Days ago, that the Enemy had sent a Body of Troops to Guise, which we have since discover'd to be Reinforcements for the Garrisons of Maubeuge, Landrecy, and Avesnes.

Brussels, July 7. N. S. The Nine Squadrons of Auxillary Palatines, which served on this side last Year, and have been so long promised, are now on their March, and tis hop'd will be here by the Ninth, in their way to the Army, together with some Recruits of Men and Horses for the Imperial Cavalry.

Utrecht, July 8. N. S. This Morning early Mr. Harley left this Place, to proceed on his way to Hanover, accompanied by several British Gentlemen.

Hague, July 9. N. S. The Earl of Strafford landed at the Brill on the Sixth, and arrived here the same Day in the Evening, where he had immediately a Conference for some time with the great Pensionary. The next Morning his Excellency visited the President of the Week; after which, the Deputies of the States General came to his House about One of the Clock, and continued some Hours there. The same Afternoon the States General held an Assembly by themselves. The Lord Privy Seal having receiv'd an Express from the Earl of Strafford, signifying his arrival, came hither that Evening from Utrecht, and their Lordships went together to the great Pensionary. Yesterday, at the desire of the States General, their Lordships were in Conference with them, for some Hours, in the Chamber of Treves. This Morning the Grand Pensionary, Monsieur Fagel, Monsieur Buys, and Monsieur Slingerland, Deputies of the States, had another Conference with the Two British Plenipotentiaries in the Chamber of Treves, which lasted between three and four Hours: And at Five this Afternoon, their Lordships again met the said Deputies, and continued with them till Eleven at Night. To Morrow my Lord Privy Seal will go from hence to Utrecht, and the Earl of Strafford to the Army in Flanders.

Kensington, June 30. This Evening Monsieur de Leith, Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of Muscovy, had a Private Audience of Her Majesty, to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable Henry St. John, Esq; One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies.

The same Evening the Sieur d'Elorme, Resident from the King of Poland, had also a private Audience of Her Majesty, to which he was introduced by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary St. John, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies.

Kensington, July 2. 1712.

Whereas on Tuesday the 17th of June last, some Dogs were put into the Pen at Swinly Rails in Windsor Forest, and killed six Deer; Her Majesty, for the better Discovery of those who are guilty of this Presumption, hath been pleased to direct, That any Person or Persons who shall at any time within one Month, to be accounted from this Day, discover the Offenders or any of them, so as they or any of them may be Convicted of the said Crime, shall